## REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner for the very thorough consideration given the present application.

Claims 1-38 are now present in this application. Claims 1, 7, 11, 18, 26, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 and 38 are independent.

By this amendment, claim 26 has been amended. No new matter is involved. Basis for the amendments to claim 26 is found, for example, in Figs. 13-18 and the portions of the specification that describe these figures.

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

## Priority Under 35 U.S.C. § 119

Applicants again respectfully request that the Examiner acknowledge Applicants' claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119, and receipt of the certified priority document.

## Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 26-28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,741,304 to Nauta et al. ("Nauta"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Because the rejection is based on 35 U.S.C. §103, what is in issue in such a rejection is "the invention as a whole", not just a few features of the claimed invention. Under 35 U.S.C. §103, " [a] patent may not be obtained ... if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said

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subject matter pertains." The determination under section 103 is whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. See In re O'Farrell, 853 F.2d 894, 902, 7 USPQ2d 1673, 1680 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In determining obviousness, the Examiner must explain what the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are and provide objective factual evidence to support a conclusion that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to achieve the claimed invention, which includes those missing features.

Furthermore, in rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. §103, it is incumbent on the examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. See, In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 1073, 5 USPO2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the examiner is expected to make the factual determinations set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPO 459, 467 (1966), and to provide a reason why one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art would have been led to modify the prior art or to combine prior art references to arrive at the claimed invention. Such reason must stem from some teaching, suggestion or implication in the prior art as a whole or knowledge generally available to one having ordinary skill in the art. Uniroyal Inc. v. F-Wiley Corp., 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 USPQ2d 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert, denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988); Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc., 776 F.2d 281, 293, 227 USPO 657, 664 (Fed. Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 475 U.S. 1017 (1986); ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984). These showings by the examiner are an essential part of complying with the burden of presenting a prima facie case of obviousness. Note, In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 Application No.: 10/740,464 Attorney Docket No. 0465-1061P
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USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the

manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art

suggested the desirability of the modification. In re Fritch, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266, 23 USPQ2d

1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all

the claim limitations must be suggested or taught by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180

USPQ 580 (CCPA 1970). All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability

of that claim against the prior art. In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496

(CCPA 1970).

A showing of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the prior art references is

an "essential evidentiary component of an obviousness holding." C.R. Bard, Inc. v. M3 Sys. Inc.,

157 F.3d 1340, 1352, 48 USPO2d 1225, 1232(Fed. Cir. 1998). This showing must be clear and

particular, and broad conclusory statements about the teaching of multiple references, standing

alone, are not "evidence." See In re Dembiczak, 175 F.3d 994 at 1000, 50 USPQ2d 1614 at 1617

(Fed. Cir. 1999).

Moreover, a factual inquiry whether to modify a reference must be based on objective

evidence of record, not merely conclusory statements of the Examiner. See, In re Lee, 277 F.3d

1338, 1343, 61 USPO2d 1430, 1433 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Claims 26-28, as amended, recite a combination of features that are not disclosed or

suggested, or otherwise rendered obvious by Nauta. Although Nauta does disclose using LED light

sources (col. 3, lines 38-49), Nauta does not disclose field sequential driving of the light sources, as

claimed, or driving the shutter in synchronization with the light sources. At best, Nauta discloses

using LED light sources as a straight substitute for "a rod-shaped fluorescence lamp." (col. 3, lines

42-49), with no disclosure of the light source being field sequentially driven or driven in

synchronization with the shutters.

Moreover, Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be

properly motivated to substantially redesign Nauta to provide these missing features, no objective

evidence of proper motivation to do so being found in Nauta.

Accordingly, claims 26-28 are allowable and reconsideration and withdrawal of this

rejection of claims 26-28 are respectfully requested.

Allowed Claims

Applicants acknowledge with appreciation, the allowance of claims 1-25 and 29-38.

Additional Cited References

Because the remaining reference cited by the Examiner has not been utilized to reject the

claims, but has merely been cited to show the state of the art, no comment need be made with

respect thereto.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or

rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently

outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn, and acknowledge Applicants' claim for priority

under 37 CFR §119 and receipt of a certified copy of the priority document. It is believed that a full

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and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present

application is in condition for allowance.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite

prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone Robert J. Webster, Registration

No. 46,472, at (703) 205-8076, in the Washington, D.C. area.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies,

to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional

fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: March 14, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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